

## Minnesota

### 1. Childhood Lead Poisoning Act

minn. stat. ann. §§ 144.9501 to 144.9509 (West Supp. 1998).

Provides for the Department of Health to establish a childhood lead poisoning prevention act, including requirements for licensing of contractors and inspectors, proper abatement methods, interim controls, swab teams, identification of persons at high risk for elevated blood lead levels, lead surveillance, primary and secondary prevention and provides enforcement. Specifics of the act include:

- directives for construction, renovation, remodeling or maintenance activities not considered abatement to prevent the creation of lead hazards;
- primary prevention to prevent toxic lead exposures before poisoning;
- secondary prevention to mitigate exposure after poisoning;
- assessments to determine sources of lead contamination;
- reporting by laboratories of samples;
- certification of lead-safe housing;
- screening of children 6 years and younger in high risk areas;
- the development of a residential abatement guide;
- requirements for property owners to abate if lead sources at their property exceed the standards if children under 6 years or pregnant women with blood/lead levels over 10 mcg/dL reside there;
- clearance inspections to ensure the abatement procedures were effective;
- a registration requirements for abatement contractors; and
- provisions for the commissioner of the board of health to adopt lead standards and abatement methods.

### 1. Residential Lead Paint Waste

Minn. Stat. ann. §§ 116.87 to 116.89 (1997).

Provides for the proper and identifies the illegal disposal methods for residential lead-based paint and lead contaminated soil.

### 2. Grants for Residential Lead Paint and Lead Contaminated Soil abatement

Minn. Stat. ann. Å§ 462A.21 (1991 & West Supp. 1998).

Makes available grants for the abatement of hazardous levels of lead via the Housing Development Fund.